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(54) Cosmetic utensil for abrading thickened skin, corns, etc.

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(67) Scope of Utility Model Claims

The invention is a cosmetic utensil for abrading thickened skin, corns, etc., which comprises bubble glass wherein inorganic glass powder is mixed with a foaming agent, is heated to generate bubbles which are in the form of cells mutually independent of each other.

Detailed Explanation of the Invention

The invention relates to a cosmetic utensil which is capable of easily abrading thickened skin, corns, calluses, etc., from the feet and hands.

Conventionally, razors or pumice stone has been used to remove thickened skin, corns, calluses, etc., which have appeared on the feet or hands. When a razor has been used, it has been easy to cut away the thickened skin, corns, calluses, and so forth, but its use is always accompanied by an element of danger. When a pumice stone has been used, there is no danger involved in its use in comparison with a razor, but it is not easy to abrade thickened skin, corns, calluses, etc., with it. Moreover, particularly when abrading and removing corns and calluses with a pumice stone, it is frequently necessary to rub strongly because the membrane walls of the pumice stone itself have been comparatively strong and thick, and, when the pumice stone is rubbed strongly, it stimulates the nerves in the corn or callus and causes pain to the foot or hand.

Because bubble glass comprises the material of the present invention, it can easily abrade thickened skin, corns, calluses, etc., without causing pain. When the present invention is explained with reference to the drawing, a cosmetic utensil body 1 comprises cells 2 which are generated in the glass powder by the foaming action of a foaming agent such as carbon or calcium carbonate and thin cell walls 3 which form the cells 2. The material comprising the present invention is glass powder which has been mixed with a foaming agent such as carbon or calcium carbonate, which has been heated to a temperature of approximately 800° to 900°C to cause bubble formation, and which, after cooling, is treated with annealing, etc., and finished. The bubble glass manufactured by said method possesses a large buoyancy and a very low weight as a result of the existence of the mutually independent cells 2 and cell walls 3, and it is easy to handle and work. However, because a material such as silicate of soda, boron silicate, calcium or aluminum silicate, etc., is used for the inorganic glass material, the cell walls 3 comprising the total weight of the body 1 possess the active effect of a blade edge. Furthermore, because the cell walls 3 result from the formation of the cells 2, they are extremely thin and have the quality of being broken when a certain force is applied to them.

The thickened skin- and corn-abrading cosmetic utensil according to the invention comprises a bubble glass which is formed by foaming a glass powder as described above and which may be any cubic form which can be easily used on the hands and feet and which may be made in any suitable size and shape. Said cosmetic utensil is made of a light material, and, because the cell walls 3 are both sharp and thin, it can be easily used to remove thickened skin, corns, calluses, etc., occurring on the soles of the feet, the backs of the hands, etc. In other words, when cutting away or abrading with a razor or pumice stone, the nerves of the corn or callus may be stimulated, and pain may result from cutting away unnecessary areas or from having to apply additional pressure to overcome poor abrading effects. Moreover, since pumice stone itself is comparatively rigid, abraded material removed when abrading thickened skin or corns fills the holes in the pumice stone, so that its abrading effect disappears with a certain amount of use. Accordingly, in order to use it thereafter, it is necessary to remove the accumulated abrasion material or to cut away that portion of the pumice stone. However, with the cosmetic utensil according to the invention, the cell walls 3 are much thinner in comparison with the previously described pumice stone, etc., and because glass powder is used for the raw material thereof, the edge portions of the cell walls 3 are sharp and are effective in abrading thickened skin, corns, etc., from the hands and feet. On the other hand, although the edge portions of the cell walls 3 can be said to be sharp, they are not as sharp as a razor, and they are sharp only with respect to the target areas of thickened skin, corns, etc. In addition to the advantage in operation obtained from a structure wherein the cell walls 3 are thin, the use of glass powder as the raw material means that when a certain amount of pressure is applied to the utensil, not only is the target, for example, thickened skin, abraded, but the utensil itself is also abraded to a certain extent. As a result, the accumulation of abraded material in the cells 2 does not occur as when pumice stone is used, and the abrading effect can always be applied at its maximum. The cosmetic utensil according to the invention is frequently used in bathrooms, but the prevention of accumulation of abraded material in the cells makes said utensil more suitable from the viewpoint of hygiene.

Brief Explanation of the Drawings

Figure 1 is an enlarged cross-section of the utensil according to the invention.

1. Cosmetic utensil body
2. Cell
3. Cell wall

(56) Reference Materials

Examined patent publication S44-25835
Utility model publication S33-10279
Utility model publication S16-8679

Fig. 1

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（全2頁）

(54)厚皮、魚の目等の摩滅用化粧用具

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(57)実用新案登録請求の範囲

無機ガラス粉末に起泡剤を混合して加熱し、発泡させた、各気泡がセル状に互いに独立してなる泡ガラスで形成した厚皮、魚の目等の摩滅用化粧用具。

考案の詳細な説明

本考案は、手足の厚皮、魚の目、たこ等を簡単に摩滅することができる化粧用具に関するものである。

手足に発生した厚皮、魚の目、たこ等を除去するのに、従来かみそりや軽石を使用していた。かみそりを使用した場合は、厚皮、魚の目、たこ等を切除するのが容易であるが常に危険性を随伴する。軽石を使用した場合は、かみそりに比較して使用時危険性はないが厚皮、魚の目、たこ等を摩滅さすことは容易でない。しかも、とくに魚の目、たこ等を軽石で摩滅し除去するとき、軽石自体の膜壁が比較的強く、かつ、厚いために力強くこする必要があり、強くこすると魚の目、たこの神経を刺激し痛感を手足にあたえることがよくある。

本考案は、素材に泡ガラスを利用することにより手足の厚皮、魚の目、たこを痛感を与えることなく容易に摩滅させることができるようにしたものである。図面に基づいて、本考案を説明すれば1は、ガラス粉末を炭素、炭酸カルシウム等の起泡剤で起泡して発生したセル2およびセル2を構成する薄い膜壁3よりなる化粧用具本体である。

本考案を構成する素材は、ガラス粉末に炭素、炭酸カルシウム等の起泡剤を混和し型枠に入れ約８００～９００℃に加熱し、起泡させた後冷却、アニーリング等の処理後仕上げたものである。該方法で製造した泡ガラスはセル2が膜壁3を介して各々独立状態で存在する結果、素材そのものは浮力が大であり、重量は極めて小さく、かつ、加工性取扱性が容易である。しかも、本体1の全重量を構成する膜壁3は、その原料がケイ酸ソーダ、ケイ酸硼素、ケイ酸カルシウム・アルミニウム等の無機ガラス質を使用している結果、膜壁3が刃物の刃先的な作用効果をもつとともに、膜壁3はセル2を構成するためにできたものであるから、極めて薄くそれ自体にある程度の力が加われば崩壊する特性を保有する。

本考案に係る厚皮、魚の目等を摩滅させる化粧用具は上記したガラス粉末を起泡させて製造した泡ガラスを化粧用具、とくに手足に用いるに便利なように立方体やその他の大きさ、形状に裁断したものを用いればよい。該化粧用具は、それ自体重量が軽い素材で、かつ膜壁3が鋭利であるうえに薄いからこれを用いて、足の裏面、手の甲などに発生した厚皮、魚の目、たこ等を除去するのに便利である。即ち、かみそりや軽石で切除、摩滅すれば深く切りすぎたり、不必要な部分を切除したり、または、摩滅効果が悪いために強く押しつけて摩擦すれば魚の目やたこの神経を刺激し手足に痛感を与えたりする。しかも、軽石などにあつては、その素材そのものが比較的強固であることから、厚皮、魚の目等を摩滅してもそれによつてできた除去物が軽石の穴を埋め、ある程度使用すれば摩滅効果がなくなる。したがつて、それをその後も使用しようとすればそれらの除去物を取り除いてやるか、または、その部分を切除する必要

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が生じる。しかし、本考案に係る化粧用具にあつては、前記の軽石などに比較して、膜壁3が極めて薄く、かつ、その原料にガラス粉末を利用していることと相まつて、膜壁3の端部は鋭利で手足の厚皮、魚の目を摩滅するのに効果的である。しかも、膜壁3の端部が鋭利であるとはいつてもかみそりのように鋭いものでもなく、たんに厚皮、魚の目を対象物とする場合においてのみ鋭利であるに過ぎない。しかし、膜壁3はそれが薄いという構造上からくる作用上の利点に加えて、その原料をガラス粉末に求めているためにそれ自体ある程度加圧されたり、対象物と摩擦することによつて対象物、例えば厚皮を摩滅するとともに自己もある程度摩滅する。したがつて、軽石を使用した場合のように除去物がセル2にたまつたりすることはなく、常に摩滅効果を最大に活用できる。本考案の化粧用具は比較的フロ場などで使用することが多いが、厚皮などの除去物がセル2にたまらないから衛生的見地からも好適である。

図面の簡単な説明

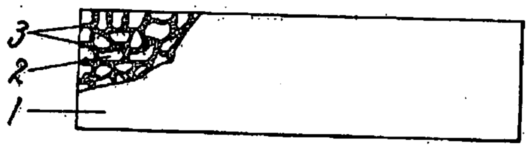
第1図は、本考案の部分拡大断面図である。

1：化粧用具本体、2：セル、3：膜壁。

(56)引用文献

特　公　昭44―25835
実　公　昭33―10279
実　公　昭16―8679

第1図



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